

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

四拜禮

號三十月七英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP) Yen 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, KOUBE,
YAGASAKI, LONDON,
LYONS, NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
BOMBAY, SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARRS' BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.
HONGKONG AGENCY: INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
S. CHOI, Agent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
Authorized Capital 1,000,000
Paid-up Capital 324,374
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chun Kit Shan, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
D. Gillies, Esq.
Kwan Ioi Chuen, Esq.
J. T. Lums, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%
Hongkong, 30th May, 1899.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP 800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS 800,000
RESERVE FUND 500,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1899.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000
RESERVE FUND 10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. SHEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. Goetz, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq.
The Hon. J. J. Kewick.
A. McConachie, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
P. Sachse, Esq.
E. Shellin, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—SIR THOMAS JACKSON.
MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—J. P. WARD, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1899.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1899.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.
ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1896.
Shanghai Head Office.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branches and Agencies:
CANTON, HANKOW,
CHEFOO, PEKING,
CHINKIANG, SWATOW,
FOOCHOW, TIENTSIN.

THE Bank purchases and receives for its account bills of exchange drawn on the above places and sells drafts and telegraphic transfers payable to its branches and agents.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Minimum term 3 months.
Maximum term 12 months.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
JAPAN, &c.	Bombay	G. D. Saunderson, R.N.R.	About 19th July	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	Parramatta	A. Symons	About 21st July	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Dallaraft	C. L. W. Field	Not on, 22nd July	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Rosetta	C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	4 P.M., 22nd July	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	Sofra	T. H. Hilde, R.N.R.	About 30th July	Freight only.
LONDON	Manila	R. L. Haddock, R.N.R.	About 10th August	Freight or Passage.

(Passing through the Inland Sea). (See Special Advertisement).
For Further Particulars apply to
H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1899.

HONGKONG HOTEL BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

CLUB WHISKY IS THE BEST.

\$12.00 PER DOZEN
H. PRICE & Co.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1899.

AQUARIUS.

"A PERFECT TABLE WATER."

There is no teaching in all the wide world of hygiene so valuable as the inculcation of the idea that typhoid fever is a water-borne disease. Excluding a not common liability to the air-diffusion of its germs, we acquire this ailment undoubtedly from water—directly, or from milk which has been fouled by polluted water. Pure water means practically the abolition of both typhoid fever and cholera. Our safety abroad is to drink a pure "Mineral Water only." (Dr. Andrew Wilson in the "Illustrated London News").

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Queen's Road, Hongkong, 8th July, 1899.

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

First-Class Hotel Centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.
The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.
E. V. SIOEN, Manager.
Yokohama, 1st October, 1897.

W. POWELL & Co.

NEW SHOES, NEW HATS
AND
VILLINERY REQUISITES

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS AND PACKINGS,
HYDRAULIC AND SELF-LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.
"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.
ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.
ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.
SUPERINTENDENT: THOS. SKINNER.
DOWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

PEAK HOTEL AND CRAIGIEBURN.

THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the "TRAMWAY TERMINUS," 1,350 feet above sea level.
CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLEASANT GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK HOTEL.
Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southly breezes in Summer with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.
Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.
GEO. J. CASANOVA, Manager.
City Office, 7, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 4th January, 1899.

HOTEL ORIENTE, MANILA.

THE Public are informed that this FINE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL is to-day entirely under ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, and is now on a par with the best managed Eastern Hotels. All the latest improvements and conveniences have been added to the building, including Electric Light throughout.
The Premises are specially constructed for the tropics, and every attention is paid to the Comfort and Convenience of Guests.
Cuisine of the best, and Prices Moderate.
A First-Class Livery Stable is attached to the HOTEL.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS WOULD NOT HAPPEN

IF YOU USE
ESSET'S FLUID,
THE STRONGEST KNOWN
DISINFECTANT.

WATKINS & CO., 66, QUEEN'S ROAD-CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1899.

THE PHARMACY.

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.
Sole Agents for VIN PASTEUR the great French Tonic.
Also Sole Agents for the now well-known JAPANESE TABLE WATER
TAN SAN.

FLETCHER & CO.
and
CARMICHAEL & CO.
12th October, 1898.

PETER SYS' WONDERFUL SPECIFIC.

THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for
SPRUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, HEMORRHOGE AND ULCERATION
of the BOWELS.
Recommended by some of the Chief Specialists of the Medical Profession.
Sold retail by all Chemists and Wholesale
by
THE PETER SYS COMPANY,
(Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers),
9, Old China Street, Shanghai.

12th October, 1898.

THE WEST-POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVENTY
Five cents per Share for the SIX
months ending 30th June, 1899, will be PAY-
ABLE on the 25th instant, on which date
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained
on Application at the COMPANY'S OFFICE.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED on the 25th instant, on which date
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained
on Application at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No.
5, Queen's Road-Central.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 25th
instant inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
WEST-POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1899.

Auction.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE
OF A VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
SITUATE AT WEST-POINT, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
MARINE LOT NO. 183,
Next the Gas Works, known as
"HOWARD'S GODOWNS."
To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1899,
at 1 o'clock,
in the afternoon, precisely, on the Spot,
"HOWARD'S GODOWNS,"
Tina West.
For further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale apply to
M. D. STEPHENS,
General Auctioneer,
Messrs. HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1899.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE
IN accordance with the provisions of No.
3 of the Articles of Association, the
General Managers have this day declared
an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year
ended 30th June, 1899, of Eight per Cent on
the Paid-up Capital. DIVIDEND WAR-
RANTS PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be
issued to Shareholders on WEDNESDAY
the 26th July.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 10th to 20th instant
both days inclusive.
J. B. JARDINE & LUTHERSON & CO.,
General Managers.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO.,
LTD., will be held at the OFFICE of the Com-
pany, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony
of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th
day of July, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon, when the Subordinate Resolution which
was passed at the Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Company held on the 23rd day
of July, 1899 (being an amendment of the
Resolution originally proposed at such Meet-
ing), will be submitted for confirmation as a
SPECIAL RESOLUTION, viz.:
That the Memorandum and Articles of
Association submitted to this Meeting be and
the same are hereby approved with the follow-
ing alterations made therein:

1. With the words "in Hongkong and else-
where" inserted in clause 3, section (a),
line 1, of the said Memorandum of Asso-
ciation between the words "to carry on"
and the words "the business of";
2. With the number 3 placed before the last
clause in the said Memorandum of Asso-
ciation beginning "The Capital of the
Company" and with the latter
portion of such clause beginning with
the words "with power to divide" down
to the end of the clause eliminated;
3. With the words "as the General Meeting
deciding upon the question thereof shall
direct and if no direction be given" in-
serted in Article Number 37 line 2 of
the said Articles of Association between
the words "excepted thereto" and the
words "as the Directors shall deter-
mine";
4. With the words "(if any)" inserted be-
tween the words "sums" and "as" and
the words "in General Meeting" inserted
between the words "Company" and
"may" in Article Number 74 line 3 of
the said Articles of Association;
5. With all the subordinate words "shall"
in line 1 of Article Number 100 of the
said Articles of Association eliminated
down to the end of the Article and with
the following words inserted instead
thereof "three days at least previously to
the meeting be served on the registered
holders of shares in the manner in which
notices are hereinafter directed to be
served";

And that pursuant to the Provisions of the
Companies (Memorandum of Association)
Ordinance, 1899, the form of the Company's
Constitution, as altered by substituting such
Memorandum of Association with extended
objects as therein set forth (after making the
before mentioned alterations therein) and such
Articles of Association (after making the
before mentioned alteration therein) for the
Company's Deed of Settlement dated the 29th
of August, 1863, and for all Regulations of the
Company subsequently made and now in force
and that the Directors be authorized to apply
to the Court to confirm this RESOLUTION
under the said Ordinance.
Dated the 4th day of July, 1899.
By Order of the Board
T. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Queen's Building,
Victoria,
Hongkong.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1899.

To be Let.

TO LET UNTIL JUNE 1900.
A PRAYA CENTRAL—Whole or Part of
Rooms formerly occupied by the Insti-
tution of ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS
of HONGKONG.
Single Rooms from \$20 upwards. Apply
to the
MANAGER OF SECRETARY,
At No. 2, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1899.

TO LET.
ROOMS with or without BOARD, in CHEN
TRAY POSITION, Summer Room.
Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1899.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THE SECOND FLOOR OF No. 7, QUEEN'S
ROAD.
Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1899.

TO LET.
SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDEN-
CES on Bowen Road (now in course of
completion) lately occupied by the
PROPERTY lately occupied by the
BOWEN ROAD MILLS.
GROUND FLOOR, 33, PRINCE STREET.
OFFICES—1st floor, No. 10, PRAYA
CENTRAL (lately occupied by
Messrs. MITCHELL & CO.).
GODOWN No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1899.

TO LET.
OFFICE ROOMS on 1st floor of No. 1,
Queen's Road, Central (lately the In-
ternational Bank of China).
Apply to
Comptroller Office,
E. C. HOCHTAPPEL,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1899.

TO LET.
OFFICES and GODOWNS in DUBBELL
REIS & CO. recently occupied by Messrs.
REIS & CO. DUBBELL REIS & CO.
2nd Small GODOWNS in DUBBELL
REIS & CO. DUBBELL REIS & CO.

A MORTGAGE JUBILEE.

In India, the Government are trying tentative legislation to prevent the ancestral property of the Sikhs and other fighting races of the Punjab from passing into the hands of money lenders. In connection with the last money-lending bill has been drafted the Secretary of State, which, in its essential feature, recalls the jubilee year of old Mosaic law. Instead of mortgaged land reverting to its original holder after seven years, however, it will be allowed to be alienated for fifteen. The evil it is intended to remedy constitutes, at present, one of the gravest blot upon British administration in that country. By Sir John Woodburn's Act in the Central Provinces, which prevents tenant right under certain circumstances, from passing to non-cultivating middlemen, a first blow was struck at the thirdhand of the usurer. A second followed in the measure passed last cold weather in Calcutta, to enable courts to revise unconscionable contracts.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. G. T. Hare, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in Selangor, affirms that, after some two years' experience in Selangor, he is able to state with confidence that there are not more than about four per cent. to five per cent. of the Chinese there who are members of the Triad or dangerous secret societies. Prior to the suppression of the dangerous societies in the Colony, branches, affiliated to certain of them, were established in the State, but they were conducted secretly, and were for the purpose of funds when the parent organizations in the Colony were suppressed. There are to-day in Selangor no secret societies of any power or organization of importance. Most of the members of secret societies that exist are members who joined in China before emigrating. Many of the Hakka Districts in the Hui Chiu Prefecture in the Canton Province are well known as containing members of these Triad associations, and they often give the local officials there much trouble. When such members arrive in Selangor they keep up the connection, and, as the Chinese of Selangor are more of one race and feeling than elsewhere in these States, it is easy to do this.

LAW IN CHINA.

A JUDGE SHOT DOWN.

Some few months ago, it may be remembered, Liang Tshun, a Chinese judge in the International Court at Peking, was shot dead in one of the streets of that town. He was returning home in the evening from a visit to a friend, and it was sometime before any clue to the guilty parties could be found, the deceased being shot in a deserted street. Five men have now been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the murder, and have been put on their trial.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

A BUSY CAREER.

Lieut-General Sir Redvers Henry Buller who has been spoken of as the probable commander in the event of hostilities in South Africa, served with the 2nd Battalion, 6th Rifles, throughout the campaign of 1890 in China (medal with two clasps); with the 1st Battalion on the Red River Expedition of 1870; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in 1873, and served as D. A. Adjutant, Quartermaster-General, and Head of the Intelligence Department throughout the Ashantee War of 1873-74, including the action of Essaman, battle of Amoo, and advanced guard engagements at Amoo, battle of Ordahai (slightly wounded), and capture of Camassah (several times mentioned in despatches, brevet Major, C. B. medal with clasp). He served throughout the Zulu War of 1879, conducted the reconnaissance before Ulundi, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. The "V. C." was given him for gallant conduct at the retreat of Imhlobo on March 28th, 1879, in rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retreating on foot, Colonel Buller carrying him on his horse until he overtook the regiment, also for having on the same day and in the same circumstances conveyed to a place of safety Lieut. C. Everitt, of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse had been killed under him. Later on Col. Buller, in the same manner, saved a trooper of the Frontier Light Horse, whose horse was completely exhausted, and who otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within eighty yards of him. Colonel Buller served in the Boer War of 1881 as Chief of the Staff to Sir Evelyn Wood; in the Egyptian War of 1882 in charge of the Intelligence Department, and was present in the action at Kassassin and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (mentioned in despatches, K. C. M. G. medal with clasp, 3rd class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star); served in the Sudan Expedition under Sir Gerald Graham, in 1884, and was present at engagements at El Tel and Temai; served in Sudan Campaign in 1884-85; When Colonel Buller was wounded in the Desert Column, and withdrew it from Gubat to Gakul in the face of the enemy, defeating them at Abu Klea Wells on February 16th and 17th (K. C. B. medal and clasp). From 1887 to 1890 Sir Redvers Buller was Quartermaster-General of the Army, and in October of the latter year became Adjutant-General to the Forces, a promotion to Lord Wolseley. In April 1891 he was promoted to the rank of Lieut-General.

TOMMY'S HEADGEAR.

In his report on the autumn manoeuvres of last year, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, commended the present service cap as being totally unsuited for the use of troops in the field, inasmuch as it left so much of the head exposed, and offered no protection to the eyes or neck. Since that time, the particular department of the War Office, which is charged with the duty of clothing and equipping the army, has had a variety of patterns of field-service headgear under consideration, and very shortly a new cap of a universal shape for all arms of the service will be issued. It is expected that the new cap will be issued in the form of a helmet, which has a leather peak both in front and behind. With the exception of a stiffened band, which fits close round the head, the body of the cap is soft, and can be packed closely in much the same way as the French soldiers' kepi. The pattern will be universal, but adaptations for regimental distinctions, in the form of colouring, &c., will be allowed. The new cap will be used for all drill and field parades, but the present Austrian cap will be retained in the infantry for "walking out," and similarly the present round-topped "cockade" cap in the cavalry and infantry.

THE RIOTS IN SOUTH INDIA.

CASTE, & OUTCAST.

At the date of last mail advices from South India, Hindu religious riots had led to much bloodshed and destruction of property. A tribe of outcasts called Shans brought the troubles on by seeking religious privileges which custom had allotted to the Maravars, one of the higher castes. The Shans, who number about 700,000 in all, are *lody* (or palm juice) extractors, and therefore, like all brewers and distillers, an unclean caste. This unfortunate community occupies a very low position in the Hindu system and, although a great many of them have in recent times made money out of the liquor traffic, they are powerless to improve their status. Prospective landlords respect, and for some time a century this money-making Shans have struggled hard to be recognised as "clean." But at the present day no caste Hindu will allow a Shan to enter his house precincts, and if he is himself forced to visit a Shan's house, he is obliged on returning to undergo careful purification. A Brahmin, in fact, considers himself contaminated by the approach of a Shan within twenty-four paces. The Shans, together with some kindred tribes, are treated locally with ignominy, and their position is one of great humiliation. The present disturbances began with an attempt on the part of some Shans to force their way into a Maravar temple; but they have since spread over a tract of country as large as Wales in their determination to obtain recognition as a division of the military caste. The Shans are to all appearances desperately in earnest. On the other hand, the Maravars, to whom these upstart pretensions are especially exasperating, are the most important military caste in the extreme south of India; they are regarded as "clean" and Brahmins have no scruples about accepting presents from them. Thus in their pride of caste the Maravars are quite ready to fight rather than admit equality with the despised lody-makers. Already scores of heads have been broken, and it would be hard to say where the mischief would end if allowed to go on unchecked.

JAPANESE TELEGRAPHY.

LOW CHARGES AND BIG PROFITS.

The existing telegraph line of Japan, writes Professor F. B. Croker, in the *Electrical World and Engineer*, are quite inadequate, the volume of business having increased more rapidly (about 50 per cent. per annum) than the multiplication of wires and other facilities. It is proposed to expend \$15,000,000 to remedy this defect. On the other hand, we find that the telegraph service costs only two-thirds as much as the receipts in spite of the very low rate of 15 sen (7½ cents U. S.), for a message of ten kana (characters) between any two stations in the empire. The address is not charged for and delivery to any point within one ri (2½ miles) of the station is also free. To be sure, this is for a short message, since there is an average of two or three kana per word, but the charge being only one sen (one-half cent) for each additional character, the cost of the Japanese equivalent of a ten-word American telegram would be about 30 sen (15 cents). The Japanese dollar and cent (one yen—100 sen) are worth almost exactly one-half as much as the corresponding United States coins (gold standard). The rate for local telegrams is absurdly low; 24 cents (United States) for a ten kana including delivery. This would be about 50 cents for a ten-word message, which, like the rate for longer distances, is only about one-half as much as the corresponding charge in the United States. In the many cases when it is only desired to send a few words, the Japanese rates are not more than a quarter as much as in America, particularly when it is remembered that the same charge applies to distances of 500 miles or more. It is certainly evident that the Japanese telegraph system must be a profitable most economically in order to make 33 1/3 per cent profit at such extremely low rates. This result is chiefly due to cheap labor, operators receiving 15 to 25 cents per day, according to their skill. The salaries paid to the higher officers, as well as the wages of line-men and other employees, are all in the same proportion. The cost of materials—wire, insulating poles, tools, instruments etc.—are greater than in America, many of them being obtained from there, so that no saving is to be found in these items. The telegraph is similar to those used in the United States, in fact, two of the most important exchanges—the main station and the Shimabashi sub-station at Tokyo, have just been provided with the very latest American equipment.

The number of telephones used in Japan is very considerable, particularly in Tokyo, where there are now about 4,000 subscribers. These will be increased to 5,500 by the end of the present fiscal year. The central exchange alone is designed for an ultimate capacity of 6,000. Demand for the service is greater than the present facilities afford.

MARCH OF THE MOTOR CAR.

The Germans are aroused to the importance of making a good showing in horseless vehicles at the Paris exposition in 1900, which, in all probability will give a great impetus to the industry, and determine the commercial pre-eminence of the various countries exhibiting. To stimulate the interest of the German manufacturers, the Central European Motor-Car Association has decided to organize an exhibition of motor-cars and accessories at Berlin during the coming season.

The subject of fast driving of horseless vehicles in Paris continues to attract a great deal of attention and of a hot word is it proposed to mount police, in citizen's clothes, on fast motor-cycles to enable them to overtake offenders. This remains one of our own "bicycle cops," so effective in breaking up scoffing.

At a recent meeting of the French Automobile Club, Mr. W. H. Preece, head of the British postal office system, stated that the English postal authorities were ready to make contracts with any firm who would supply suitable motor cars for postal deliveries in town and who undertake their operation. A \$75,000 plant is being erected near Paris to be devoted entirely to the manufacture of motor vehicles, particularly electric carriages. The French Automobile Club will hold a competition early in April for the purpose of ascertaining if possible, the most suitable type of storage battery for use in connection with electric vehicles. All the English, French, and German batteries will be represented, and no doubt the American storage battery will be there too. An equine paradox is a minimiser for the so-called "horse show" to be held at Verona, Italy, during March and later to be repeated at Perugia, in this horse show the automobile is to be exhibited on equal terms. That the horseless carriage should be permitted to a horse show indicates the rapid progress that has been made in the art. The modern motor car is a tank-like competing for blue ribbons and prizes in conjunction with trotters and high-steppers, and is a very successful competitor at the close of the season.

THE "SEATTLE TIMES" IN PRAISE OF SEATTLE.

Naturally the State of Washington and the City of Seattle have grown up together, like mother and daughter. The city, however, has advanced more rapidly than the state, and while Washington is now one of the greatest states in the Union, Seattle is a bigger daughter than daughters of other states similar in population and size to Washington. Juan de Fuca first looked upon the state in 1592. He was the Greek pilot of a Spanish boat. Nearly two hundred years later other Spaniards came and they were followed by the English and Americans. Captains Lewis and Clark of the United States army came overland with an expedition in 1805-6. They came the settlement of the country by traders of the Northwest Fur Company. Dr. Marcus Whitman established the first religious mission in 1836, and the first town was located at Tumwater or New Market as it was then called in 1836. The ownership of the country north of the Columbia River was in dispute between the United States and Great Britain until 1846 when by treaty Great Britain was given all the land above the 49th parallel.

The American territory was organized as Oregon in 1849. In 1853 that portion north of the Columbia River and the 46th parallel became the Territory of Washington, and in 1889 the State of Washington. The first people to settle came in 1851. In 1852 they located on the townsite, and from the Oregon Legislature secured creation of the first city of living. A number of these pioneers are yet living, and are esteemed most highly among the hundred thousand present-day residents of the country. In 1853 they plotted the town and called it Seattle. In three years it had become a place of one hundred and fifty inhabitants, with steam sawmills, stores, ships, church and other town features. Indian wars then ensued, in the course of which, the outside settlements were destroyed, and at the close of which the population was much reduced.

EARLY HISTORY.

In 1861 the Territorial University was built at Seattle. In 1863 the first newspaper was published. In 1864 the telegraph came. In 1865 the town was incorporated by act of the Legislature. This incorporation, however, was done away with by the Legislature of 1867, but in 1869 the town was again incorporated by that law-making body.

In 1880 Seattle had a population of thirty-five hundred. From that time on its growth was rapid, and it gained perceptibly on other cities of the state. Its inhabitants then numbered one in twenty-one those of the entire commonwealth. In 1890 they numbered one eighth the whole, and at this time (1898-99) fully one seventh the inhabitants of the state dwell within the limits of the City of Seattle.

During the years following 1870 came the great commercial events in Seattle's history. They included the railroads, the daily newspapers, gas and electricity, large and costly buildings, street improvements, public institutions, industrial works, banks, wholesale houses, foreign trade, fisheries, and all the other elements of a great city in the closing quarter of the nineteenth century.

The State of Washington is favoured and promising in the superlative degree. It is extensive in area, compact in form, accessible from every direction by water or by land, is upon the world's greatest high-ways, and possesses soils, climates, and resources of most varied and desirable character.

Cut off from Oregon in 1853, it passed through its territorial days and into those of statehood, its value to 10,000 per cent the number of its inhabitants in forty years, and increasing wealth, in trade, and otherwise no less than in the number of its people. The first and the last census with intervening United decennial counts exhibited results as here indicated:

Inhabitants.	
1860.....	11,504
1870.....	23,955
1880.....	75,116
1890.....	349,309
1892.....	375,981

There has been no numbering of the people since 1892.

The chief products of the state are lumber, coal, fish, wheat, oats, hops, horses, cattle, wool, butter, cheese, and general manufactures. The timber area is estimated at 12,000,000 acres. Upon some of this 100,000 feet per acre can be obtained. Averaging it all at 20,000 feet, the standing timber is 240,000,000 feet; its value in the forest is easily \$160,000,000, and its value on the ship or at present prices is fully \$240,000,000. In the state are 250 sawmills, with an annual capacity of 500,000,000 feet, and as many shingle mills with an annual capacity of 5,000,000,000 shingles. Some of the largest shingle mills of the world are located here.

"Some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them," so said the wise Shakespeare. His words regarding men will apply equally well to towns and cities. Locality will often times be sufficient to make a man a notable one, and ready to respond at once to the pulsation of trade. Other places, like Chicago, achieve greatness by the indomitable pluck, energy and will of the inhabitants, who, taking Nature by the throat, wrestle with her, and throwing her disadvantages to the winds, utilize the few advantages to make their place of abode a grand trade centre by means of liberal judgements to railways to make it a junction point from which she radiates the arteries of trade in all directions. Other towns have greatness thrust upon them by means of some wonderful discovery that brings merchandise, men, ships and fashions there from the sheer necessity brought about by the event. Such a case was that of San Francisco in 1849, when the discovery of gold made a busy Mexican seaport at once jump into being as an active American one. Seattle occupies an unique position. She combines all the three elements of greatness, clearly suggested as necessary in producing greatness. She was born great; that, her commanding and unrivalled position on Puget Sound assured her, and the lullabies of the waves washing her shores must have whispered to the sleeping infant that a great future awaited her; that as a maiden she would charm the eyes of suitors innumerable, and when she should be married to the Trade King, she would as a matron look with pride and satisfaction upon her numerous progeny of enterprises that would result from the union.

She has achieved greatness. The sturdy pioneers who came to Seattle are responsible for the achievement. It was their true hands that made them build even better than they knew. They dreamed not that the bride attire would be as gorgeous as that of a Queen should be. The pioneers had plain tastes and plain aspirations, and they converted the giants of the forest into merchandise, lumber, and ship it to other markets, to cure and ship for food purposes the fish which swarm the Sound, and their supposed ultimate goal. More was hardly hoped for.

Seattle had greatness thrust upon her. Coal discoveries were made. The black diamonds of the coal pits brought capital and men to Seattle. She at once took position as the central point from which shipments should be made and supplies furnished. Money began to course and prosper, the channels of trade, and the stream of water which brought the coal and lumber from Seattle increased to a goodly number.

Factories, ship and business enterprises of all kinds came in quick succession. And then came further greatness—this time thrust upon her indeed. There was a gentle whisper at first, like the quiet ripple of a brook. It finally grew into the noisy roar of a cataract; the whisper said, "Gold in Alaska." Echo answered with the roar of many thousands, "There is gold for all in Klondike; gold for all who will take the trouble to pick it from the ground."

The news spread all over the world, and with it went the intelligence that Seattle, the Queen City of the North-west, occupied a great vantage point. She was the golden key to unlock the valuable treasure box of the diggings; that her accessible people and energetic merchants were fully prepared to furnish transportation, outfit, and all things necessary for the enterprising gold-seekers; that superior advantages of every kind were being offered to those who wished to go further, and expected to stay within the Queen's realm.

Seattle was "born great," achieved further greatness and had still more greatness thrust upon her by reason of the lavish gifts from Dame Nature, who, evidently considered Seattle as a particular and favoured protégée, and, like the good Fairy Queen in the story book, lavished her wand time and again to bring good gifts to the baby she stood sponsor for.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY MACHINERY.

By the aid of improved machinery, that which at the beginning of the century was the luxury of the rich is now the comfort of the poor. Material and labour are no longer the sole factors of production. Assisted by machinery and tools, man's labour now converts the raw materials of nature into the useful, necessary and, in some cases, even the artistic paraphernalia of civilization with one-third of the exertion formerly necessary. Even Russia, the latest competitor in the industrial field, has, with the aid of machinery, more than doubled, since 1860, the individual output of those employed in her manufactures. In the course of twenty years (1870-1890) the number of persons employed in the American manufacturing has more than doubled, and the value of their product has nearly trebled. I mention these facts to show the important part that machinery now plays in modern industrial warfare. Few stop to think how much we are indebted to the inventor and machine designer for the comforts, luxuries and necessities of our daily life. The loom which weaves our silks, cottons and woolsens; the harvesting machines which reap our corn; the machinery which forms our bricks and takes out mortar; the printing machine which makes the penny daily possible. Our food, clothing, furniture, literature, all are produced by machinery which it is practically impossible to make or maintain without the modern machine tool—M. E. J. Orcutt, in *The Engineering Magazine* for June, 1898.

THE PERMANENT GOVERNMENT.

A MODE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Persian Government, in order to steal a march on the foreigner, has hit on the system of partitioning the country amongst its own people, nearly half the fertile portions of the country being ceded to individuals under various conditions. It is supposed that these petty chiefs will, in the event of foreign invasion, fight for their own land apart from the action of the Imperial Government, but the system results in the utter impoverishment of the Treasury.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE ROAD AND RESIDENCE, 165, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1899. [853a]

THE LEADING CATERERS.

COMPARE OUR MENU, BILLIARD TABLES and LIQUORS to all others.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1897. [39]

TO THE DEAF.

A RICH LADY cured of her deafness and noises in the Head by Dr. NICHOLSON'S Artificial Ear Drums sent 1000 to his Institute so that Deaf Persons who have not the means to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Apply by letter to—C. G. BRIGHT, Secretary, 54, Bow Lane London, E.C.

CAROLINE LUNDA-WENARIUS USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS. With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China, LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & Co. Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

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Hongkong, 11th December, 1896. [45]

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at No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, where PHOTOGRAPHS and PORTRAITS on IVORY are executed at Moderate Prices.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1899. [56a]

SPEN TING, SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consolidation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [43]

DENTISTRY, SUI SANG, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST.

No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [41a]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship.

"INDRAPURA," Captain A. Norfall, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th July.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1899. [586a]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship.

"TAMSUI MARU," Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched for the above ports, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1899. [595a]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship.

"PATROCLES," Captain Dickens, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1899. [572a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND KOBE. THE Company's Steamship.

"MORAVIA," Captain A. Calabrese, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1899. [907a]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship.

"BENGLOE," Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1899. [886a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN. THE Company's Steamship.

"KWEIYANG," Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1899. [899a]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Steamship.

"GLENGYLE," Captain H. Hill, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1899. [822a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship.

"TSINAN," Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 24th instant, Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN and AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1899. [877a]

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE New Steamship.

"YANGTSE," H. Allen, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 29th July.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1899. [785a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE British Steamship.

"GHAZEE," will be despatched for the above port on or about the 31st July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1899. [908a]

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